

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 5--NO. 176.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1886.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Be Warned

In time. Kidney diseases may be prevented by purifying, renewing, and invigorating the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When, through debility, the action of the kidneys is perverted, these organs rob the blood of its needed constituent, albumen, which is passed off in the urine, while worn out matter, which they should carry off from the blood, is allowed to remain. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the kidneys are restored to proper action, and Albuminuria, or

Bright's Disease

is prevented. Ayer's Sarsaparilla also prevents inflammation of the kidneys, and other disorders of these organs. Mrs. Jas. W. Weld, Forest Hill st., Jamaica Plain, Mass., writes: "I have had a complication of diseases, but my greatest trouble has been with my kidneys. Four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla made me feel like a new person; as well and strong as ever." W. M. McDonald, 46 Summer st., Boston, Mass., had been troubled for years with Kidney Complaint. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, he not only

Prevented

the disease from assuming a fatal form, but was restored to perfect health. John McLellan, cor. Bridge and Third sts., Lowell, Mass., writes: "For several years I suffered from Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint, the latter being so severe at times that I could scarcely attend to my work. My appetite was poor, and I was much emaciated; but by using

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

my appetite and digestion improved, and my health has been perfectly restored."

Sold by all Druggists.

Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

INDIGESTION

To strengthen the stomach, create an appetite, and remove the horrible depression and despondency which result from indigestion, there is nothing so effective as Ayer's Pills. These Pills contain no calomel or other poisonous drug, act directly on the digestive and assimilative organs, and restore health and strength to the entire system. T. P. Bonner, Chester, Pa., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for the past 30 years, and am satisfied I should not have been alive to-day, if it had not been for them. They

Cured

me of Dyspepsia when all other remedies failed, and their occasional use has kept me in a healthy condition ever since." L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for Liver troubles and indigestion, a good many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action." Richard Norris, Lynn, Mass., writes: "After much suffering, I have been cured of Dyspepsia and Liver troubles

By Using

Ayer's Pills. They have done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken." John Burdett, Troy, Iowa, writes: "For nearly two years my life was rendered miserable by the horrors of Dyspepsia. Medical treatment afforded me only temporary relief, and I became reduced in flesh, and very much debilitated. A friend of mine, who had been similarly afflicted, advised me to try Ayer's Pills. I did so, and with the happiest results. My food soon ceased to distress me, my appetite returned, and I became as strong and well as ever."

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists.

MALTBY, BENTLEY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail.

GROCERS!

WINES, LIQUORS,

TOBACCOS AND TEAS

Fine Concord Wine for medicinal purposes.

No. 19, Market Street.

DR. DEWITT C. FRANKLIN,

Dentist,

Office: Fulton Street, next door to Postoffice.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

THE FISHERY QUESTION INTERESTING THE SENATE.

Fixing the Rate on Fourth Class Mail Matter—The House Considering the Tariff on Wool—Railroad Through Indian Territory—Nominations Rejected.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Mr. Edmunds moved an executive session almost immediately after the opening of the senate, and yielded to a request for the transaction of morning business.

A memorial of the Massachusetts legislature was presented by Mr. Dawes, which was read. It recites that the "general court" of Massachusetts views with deep concern the recent interference of the government of Canada with the rights of American fishermen, and urges congress to secure immediate relief for this class of citizens.

Mr. Hoar said the present conduct of the Dominion government had caused a feeling of uneasiness among the Massachusetts fishermen, but he was sure, however, that the committee on foreign relations was fully alive and alert respecting the necessity for preserving the honor and dignity of the United States, and the rights and interests of its citizens.

Mr. Hoar wished to add that in his judgment it would be necessary to enlarge somewhat the scope of the legislation already adopted, and to put into the power of the president when commercial privileges were denied to the United States in foreign ports to retaliate, not merely by denying like commercial privileges, but authorizing the president in his discretion to deny all commercial privileges in United States ports to vessels of the power so denying or to vessels of any province, colony or dependency of such power.

The senate then at 12:30 p. m., on motion of Mr. Edmunds went into executive session. The doors were reopened at 5:15, and on motion of Mr. Dolph the senate decided to take up the house bill providing for the repeal of the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land acts. Mr. Wilson obtained permission, pending the regular order, to address the senate on the bill, making the rate of postage on fourth class mail matter two cents an ounce, but gave way for the consideration of the invalid pension appropriation bill, which was reported by Mr. Logan and at once passed by the senate. The military academy bill was then taken up. Mr. Plumb called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. He believed that the exclusiveness which was being created in the army was un-Republican, and he would vote against all appropriations for the West Point academy until the law was changed so as to permit of at least one-half the appointments to army vacancies being made from civil life. The vote resulted yeas 42, nays 24.

Mr. Allison said the senate committee on appropriations now had no bills pending; that there were five appropriation bills which had not yet reached the senate; that he was now within two weeks of the expiration of the fiscal year, and in the nature of things it would be impossible to pass these bills by the 1st of July. Mr. Allison added that whatever responsibilities might attach to a failure to pass these appropriation bills could not be attributed to the senate.

Mr. Wilson then addressed the senate on the bill making the rate of postage on fourth class mail matter two cents an ounce.

Two Reports on Wool.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Mr. Morrison, from the committee on ways and means, submitted two important reports to the house on questions affecting wool. One was on the resolution of Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, declaring that it be the sense of the house that the tariff on wool should not at this time be changed. The other on the resolution of Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, to restore the duty of 1867 on wool. Both were majority reports, and adverse to the resolution.

Mr. Morrison adopted as his report on the Wilkins resolution, a letter received by him from ex-Representative John Q. Smith, of Ohio. The letter declared that the statements made by Hons. Columbus Delano, George L. Converse, J. E. Taylor and David Harpster, of this state, published in pamphlet form and purporting to represent the views of the Wool Growers association, were entirely false as to the importance and magnitude of sheep husbandry in Ohio and elsewhere. He thought a flock of sheep could be raised on every farm to advantage, that they made little trouble, were inexpensive and the revenue from them was clear profit.

As to the Grosvenor resolution Mr. Morrison says only the manufacturers and dealers are benefited by a tariff on wool; that an increase of duty would be injurious to all classes; that it drives from our markets many kinds of wool which are indispensable; gives European manufacturers the exclusive monopoly of the use of these wools, and therefore of certain grades of goods; confines American manufacturers to a restricted choice of materials and to the production of a limited class of goods with which home markets are glutted.

The duty has never enabled American wool growers to get better prices but has furnished an excuse for heaping heavy taxes on the clothing of the people, thus taxing the wool grower to an amount for exorbitant the whole benefit which he ever imagined he would derive from the tariff, without giving him that imaginary benefit. It reduced the wages of workmen in woolen manufactures by the delusive promises of a high tariff; has greatly injured our trade with our natural customers in South America, and it has made our clothing dearer and that of Europe cheaper.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The house passed senate bill authorizing the Denison & Wichita Railroad company to construct a road through the Indian Territory.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

Rejected.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The senate has rejected the nomination of John C. Shields, of Michigan, to be chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona, and Abraham Rose to be postmaster at Vinton, Iowa.

HOLMAN NOMINATED.

The Result of the Greensburg Congressional Convention.

GREENSBURG, Ind., June 17.—Congressman Holman was renominated at 1:45 p. m. The vote stood: Holman, 121; Cravens, 50. Jefferson county refused to make the nomination unanimous. Holman made a short but ringing speech.

William S. Holman is now sixty-four years of age. He was born on the farm of his father, who lived in Indiana, and who was in comfortable circumstances, but was unable to give his son more than an academic education. While very young he began the study of law, and became judge of probate in his native county when twenty-one years of age. Three years later he was made district attorney, and in 1851 was elected to the legislature of Indiana. The year following he received more substantial advancement in being made judge of the court of common pleas. After four years of service in this capacity, and an interval of two, he first made his appearance in Washington.

Thirteen times since then he has been nominated as a candidate for congress, and has been successful in all but two canvasses. At the last nine congressional conventions of his district, he has received the vote of every delegate, and at the close of the forty-eighth congress, to which he was elected in 1882, he will have been twenty years in the house. Judge Holman has a singular appearance and style of delivery. He is rather tall and slender, and weighs 140 pounds. His features are plain and strongly marked, but there is an open and very pleasing expression on his face that puts one at ease in his company.

He has a pleasant greeting for all, too, and a kindly manner of speech in conversation. While engaged in business his manner is nervous and his movements quick. In speaking, he hastily strides the floor, while every word seems to be discharged with superhuman energy, and his way of sitting down seems to give additional emphasis to what he has said.

Judge Holman was first mentioned for the presidency by the New York Sun in the summer of 1883. He has been frequently mentioned since in different parts of the country. Only a few weeks ago the New York Herald suggested him for the first place on the Democratic ticket, with Governor Hill, of New York, second.

THE WHITEWINGED RACE.

Discussing the Contest—To Be Tried Over Again.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The topic to-day in all circles is the result of yesterday's yacht races. There is no question that the Puritans were the favorite, and those persons who believed in the ability of the Puritan to out-sail her opponents expressed even greater confidence in her ability to win the coming races.

The crew of the Puritan say that yesterday's races was no final issue at all, and they are unanimously of the belief that their craft will get away both from the Atlantic and Priscilla if a breeze prevails to-morrow, when the New York Yacht Club regatta takes place, and during the regatta of the Seawanhaka Corinthian club on Saturday.

The yacht Mayflower was towed up to the drydock at the foot of Market street last night. Capt. Stone examined the boat when she was raised, and found below the waterline foul and rough. The paint had cracked off in some places and the oakum was bulged out of the seams. To-day a dozen men were put at work on her, rubbing her hull smooth with sand paper. Fourteen inches were cut away from the nose of the bowsprit to ease the tension on her head sails. She will be floated again to-night and towed to the Atlantic yacht club grounds where she will be fitted out for to-morrow's contest in the New York club's regatta.

Serious Charge.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 17.—The death of Mrs. Charles H. Tilton, announced Monday, was such a mysterious one and occurred under such circumstances, that an investigation was had, resulting in the arrest of Hank Snyder and Charles Burns. Mrs. Tilton was only fifteen years old, and was married four months ago to the young man Tilton. Her maiden name was Campbell, and the license was procured by her husband under representations that she was eighteen years old. The girl wife was riding last Sunday with Burns. Her mother and sister say it may be possible that her death may have resulted from the effects of an assault upon her, said to have been made by five young men at Peatonica, Ill., some time ago, where she was taken by Snyder. Other arrests are expected.

Seeking to Poison Herself and Children.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 17.—Mrs. Georg Kirkham, the wife of a carpenter of this city, made a desperate effort to kill herself and three of her children by poison. She has had great trouble with her husband, who has neglected his work and deserted her and their home of late for the company of dissolute women. After supper he went out, although she begged him to stay at home, and told him that if he came home after midnight he would find her a corpse. He laughed at her and went out. She procured some laudanum and shortly after midnight woke up her three youngest children, took them down stairs and told them she was going to give them some medicine. She was in the act of giving them the laudanum when her husband rushed in and seized the cup from which they were drinking. The woman, however, seemed resolved to end her life, for, seizing the bottle, she swallowed what was left of the poison. A physician was summoned in haste, and the prompt application of the stomach pump saved the woman's life.

Pardon Refused.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 17.—The board of pardons have decided not to grant a pardon to Milton Weston, the Chicago millionaire, who is undergoing sentence for manslaughter in causing the fatal riot over the possession of a gas well in Westmoreland county, some time ago.

Fiftieth Anniversary.

DETROIT, Mich., June 17.—The fiftieth anniversary of Michigan's admission to the union was celebrated at Lansing yesterday with an elaborate program of historical addresses, music and parades. Among the speakers were Eugene Cooley, Chief Justice Campbell, President Angell, of the state university, and others.

EXCITEMENT IN MUNICH.

STARTLING RUMORS ABOUT THE LATE KING'S DEATH.

A Great Wrong Believed to Have Been Perpetrated and the Population is Ready to Rise in Mass Against the Perpetrators Money for the English Campaign.

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch from Munich states that the excitement in that city over the death of King Ludwig is on the increase. Many of the tradesmen have not reopened their shops since they were closed on the first notice of the king's death, and very little business is transacted. The rapidity with which other bewilders the burghers, and the genuine news is mixed up with so many hoaxes that the burghers are exceedingly skeptical of everything they hear or read. To the genuine grief which was felt at first over the death there is now added a wild thirst for revenge against some person or persons who they are satisfied have had a hand in the king's dethronement and death. All is vague, confused and kaleidoscopic in their thoughts, but they cling to the central idea that the king has been the subject of sad wrongs which have culminated in his death.

The fevered fancies of these good people even point to murder, though their ideas of the persons or motives are as chaotic as those on other subjects. The people are clamoring for news and they are not satisfied with the cold brevity of the police bulletins. The regular papers issues supplements as rapidly as possible, and they are bought with great avidity. Many of them contain the most sensational reports, which are printed without being properly sifted or analyzed, because of the clamor of the people. The general ideas entertained by the burghers are that the king was illegally deposed; that he was illegally hurried off to Berg castle and that his wrongs caused him to commit suicide.

They do not know whom to accuse nor exactly with what offense to charge him. Still they feel that a great crime has been committed, and that its author must not go unpunished. They view the examination of the king by a medical committee, and its report that he was insane, to be a conspiracy, and believe the act of the ministerial commission to force the king to sign an act declaring his own deposition, to be an act of treason.

Lastly, they believe that in allowing the king to stroll about the grounds of Starnburg castle without a sufficient escort to prevent him from suiciding, which they knew he had often contemplated, was indirectly an act of murder.

The burghers say that all the perpetrators of these crimes must receive their due punishment, it matters not how exalted their rank may be. If the burghers receive the satisfaction they demand at the hands of the diet, well and good; but if the matter is stifled by means of secret sessions, the burghers are in a mood to exercise summary vengeance against the suspected plotters.

Plenty of Wealth.

LONDON, June 17.—Finance is the order of the day in politics here. Both the Unionists and Conservatives have abundantly provided themselves with money, and the Gladstonians are industriously beating up funds with success surprising even to themselves. When Earl Rosebery, a most loyal Liberal, and always liberally loyal, was called upon to contribute to the election fund he agreed to subscribe whatever sum Baron Wolverton would give. Lord Wolverton, who is an arch millionaire and childless, was then visited and informed of Earl Rosebery's promise. With a quiet smile, and without a moment's hesitation, the baron drew the subscription paper in front of him, and put down his name for £50,000.

The paper was returned to Lord Rosebery in due time, and as his eye fell upon Lord Wolverton's donation a momentary expression of surprise crossed his face, but he promptly set his name opposite a like amount and handed the list back without a word. The temporary calm which now prevails the political field will probably last until Mr. Gladstone starts for Scotland on Thursday morning, when there is every indication that popular interest in his tour will equal that of 1880. Arrangements have been made in various towns through which he will pass to present addresses to the premier, and he will probably make several speeches before reaching Edinburgh, Thursday evening. Mr. Gladstone will travel to Scotland on this occasion by the Midland line for the first time. It is believed by many that the premier has chosen this route because the northwestern company, by whose line he has hitherto traveled to and from Scotland, refused to extend the facilities he desired, and which have hitherto been placed at his disposal.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Suspicious White People Wearing Moccasins—Change in Cavalry Arms.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., June 17.—A party of United States troops scouting in the neighborhood of Calabasas, a few days ago, came suddenly upon two Americans and several Mexicans, all sleeping in the brush near where government horses were at pasture. All wore moccasins, and made a trail very similar to that of the Indians. While it is pretty generally believed that these men are guilty of some of the depredations charged against the Indians, there was no evidence to convict them, and after examination they were set at liberty. The party were unable to give any satisfactory account of themselves.

An important change will soon be made in the efficiency of the arms at present used by the cavalry. The Indians have superior guns with longer range and surer aim than the cavalry.

Miners Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 17.—Judge Hart, refused to grant the twenty-four Monongahela river miners who were found guilty of riot and conspiracy a new trial, and sentenced each to pay a fine of \$100, and to undergo eight months confinement in the workhouse.

Blaine Going South.

BOSTON, June 17.—Hon. James G. Blaine passed through this city, and took the New York & New England train for the south.

FOUND DYING IN AN ATTIC.

Too Proud to Beg, an Aged Woman Meets a Terrible Fate.

NEW YORK, June 17.—An investigation by the officials of Chambers street hospital on Sunday brought to light one of the most distressing cases of extreme destitution which even the well organized charities of this city are in some instances powerless to prevent. The victim was an aged woman, whose death was the result of starvation. In response to a message Dr. White left the hospital at 10:30 o'clock Sunday night and went to No. 19 West street. On the top floor it was represented that Mrs. Allan, an aged lady, was seriously ill.

The doctor climbed two flights of stairs, and then, by means of a step ladder, ascended to the next floor under the roof. He saw no room or place of abode, and was about to leave the place when his attendant pulled back a sliding door in the partition at the attic bend, and creeping through the aperture on the slanting side, he found the woman, who was seventy years of age, in the last stages of dissolution through starvation. Upon inquiry it was found that Mrs. Allan had been very respectably connected through life, but having lost her friends and money was unable to support herself. She was too proud to make known her condition, too proud to beg, and through ill health and weakness was unable to work. Realizing her helpless and hopeless condition she had crawled through the hole into the little den where she was found to find relief in death. She had not been seen for nearly a week by any of the occupants of the tenement, and during all that time the only nourishment she had was water.

After much difficulty the patient was removed to the hospital, where she steadily refused to take whiskey as a stimulant, but the doctor finally induced her to take a little brandy by disguising it. All that was possible to do for her was done, but she survived only a couple of hours. It was said that a notice of the unfortunate woman's condition had been sent to the office of the board of health, but up to the time of Mrs. Allan's removal no one had called from that office to investigate the case.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Large Majorities for Secession From the Canadian Confederation.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 17.—Great excitement prevails over the results of the provincial elections. An overwhelming vote has been recorded in favor of the repeal of the act of union, and secession from the Canadian confederation. Three of the four counties of the island of Cape Breton, Halifax, and all shore counties doing business with the United States, especially fishing counties, gave unprecedentedly large majorities for secession candidates.

The idea is that as soon as we can get clear of the union with Canada, we can get reciprocity with the United States. Nova Scotia's national market is the United States, and free trade would vastly increase her prosperity. The intention is for Nova Scotians in the Dominion parliament to follow the tactics of the Farnelites in the imperial parliament, steps will be immediately taken to ask the imperial parliament to repeal the British North America act. The agitation is expected to have an important influence upon the fishery question.

An Unenviable Reputation.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Orth Steins, a Globe-Democrat reporter, disappeared last Friday. He came here during the strike and at once took a leading position among the reportorial workers. He and a woman, whom he introduced as his wife, lived in a fashionable boarding house in the West End. He paid his board bill with a check on Mr. Hoxie, general manager of the Gould railroad, representing that Mr. Hoxie owed him \$300 for making his strike reports favorable to the railroad. He also raised fifty dollars by a forged draft on a New York bank, which he said was in payment for work done for a press bureau, and paid a bill at the Laclede hotel with a worthless check for fifty dollars. Steins shot and killed a man at Kansas City, when he was city editor of the Star. He made an unenviable reputation in Chicago and Lafayette, Ind., where he ran an illustrated paper called the Comet, and he is charged with robbing his mother of nearly \$5,000.

Contemplated Railroad Purchase.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 17.—There was a report here that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe officials were negotiating for the purchase of the Rio Grande division of the Texas Pacific from Fort Worth to El Paso, and that preliminaries were arranged in Dallas.

Young Hunters Accidentally Shot.

WARREN, Ind., June 17.—A serious accident occurred at Laketon, this county. While climbing a fence a gun in the hands of one of the boys of Fred Martin, who were out hunting, was discharged and a load of shot entered the leg of his companion. A moment later the other barrel went off and seriously wounded the other lad.

Doctor of Laws.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Among those upon whom the University of Pennsylvania, at its one hundred and thirtieth annual commencement, conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws, were Archbishop Ryan, of this Catholic diocese, and Chief Justice J. P. Comegys, of the supreme court, of Delaware.

Followed the King's Example.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Conrad Miller, a prominent German citizen of West Baltimore, committed suicide by leaping from Harmon's bridge into the Patapsco river. He was born in Bavaria, and was much affected when he learned of the suicide of King Ludwig.

Pennsylvania Railroad Election.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The Pennsylvania railroad directors have re-elected George B. Roberts as president, J. N. McCullough, first vice-president, and William Shaw, secretary.

Death of a Popular Student.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17.—Albert Joseph Young, of Evanston, Ill., of the class of '88, Sheffield Scientific school, died of typhoid fever after an illness of about two weeks. He was very popular among his classmates, and was of excellent standing. His parents were with him when he died, and his body was taken to his home.